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Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House and Ebbitt The Democratic party is now trying to

devise some parliamentary rule by which it can be saved from itself. Ex-Speaker Grow's majority is nearly

185,000, while 159,872 votes elected ten Rep-

resentatives in Virginia in 1892. Since Senator Turple shouted "cuekoo" to no purpose, there is reason to believe that he is even more inconsequential than before. Now the President hates him for voting against Hornblower.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says that "excluding the subtreasury and the ownership of railroads, the Democrats and the Populists of the South are not much apart." That is not only a frank statement, but it is a true one.

An Anderson man has lived for five weeks on water and is comparatively happy. A great many thousand workingmen who are in danger of being reduced to the same diet by the Wilson tariff would like his receipt for preparing the fluid.

"Trying to get together" is the word from the Democratic Senators regarding the Wilon bill. It is a very difficult task for men who want protection for their special industries and free trade for all the rest of the world to get together.

The typewriter employed by the Kansas Populists who are floating a scheme to build a double track railroad from Dakota to the Gulf of Mexico has been compelled to enter a suit to recover \$21 due her. But it is a year of hard times.

It was not necessary to telegraph from Washington that Chairman Voorhees has made no effort to save the industries of Indiana as have Democratic Senators in other States. He never did anything for Indiana when it was possible for him to be of service.

The rule for counting querums which may be presented to the Democratic House is practically the rule of the Republican House, with the provision that all the Demperats in the House shall tell on their ellent associates, and thus enable Speaker Crisp to do by their assistance what Reed did alone.

The Southern flat money Democrats are very angry over the criticisms of ex-Mayor Hewitt, whom they denounce savagely. Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, late the Alliance leader, declared that "the South had furnished the brains which ran the government until the civil war, and now it was getting control of every department again." This statement is part fact and part warn-

The Clay County Enterprise says that the Democratic sheriff of that county has offered a neighbor the entire clip of a flock of sheep he owns, if the neighbor will take tt off free of charge. The latter, says the Enterprise, "has accepted the proposition and will be the only wool dealer who will profit through Democratic free trade, that is, if the clip will pay for the shearing at free wool prices."

"Czar" Reed has been vindicated. A petition to the House committee on rules asking that the rules be so amended as to recognize the presence of a quorum when such quorum is actually present, even if not voting, has received the signatures of 145 Democratic members. This shows that if the question of so amending the rules were submitted to the House it would be adopted by a large majority.

The President is right; if correspondents can see him every day at his work and occasionally be informed regarding his health, the sending out of reports to the contrary is a greater outrage upon the reading public than annoyance to Mr. Cleveland. Because a correspondent wishes to get even with the President for some slight or because he or his friend has not got an office, the country should not be victimized with a fake to the general discredit of the newspaper men in Washing-

It will be seen from the appeal of Chairman Holliday, of the Commercial Club relief committee, that more subscriptions are needed, and urgently needed. Humane people must make up their minds to practice some self-denial to keep the thousands from starvation. We are in better condition than most cities, having proportionately many less to provide for, but the burden will not be light, nor will the necessity of bearing it soon pass away. Comparatively few people have subscribed heretofore. Now the time has come when those who can contribute four, two, or even one dollar a month and practice self-denial to do it should subscribe. Can the committee announce a plan to reach them?

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, a Cleveland organ, and the Charleston News | factory management of county and municiand Courier, the only paper in the South that yet mourns "the lost cause," are hav
that yet mourns "the lost cause," are hav
interest-bearing debt of the United States.

Incan.

The Congressman replied: A decision to the opposite effect would to discover that they are doing the worst they are doing the worst they can for their party.

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ing a bit of controversy over the invitation of the National Encampment of the Grand Army to visit Atlanta, Ga., in 1895, the former charging the latter with being hostile to the invitation of the Union veterans. The Charleston paper goes on to

In order that there may be no mistake about our position upon this subject, and that we may not be charged again by our contemporary with "a good deal of back-number Bourbonism," we repeat that the veterans will have a most cordial reception in Atlanta, not because the people of Atlanta love them or respect them, but because their coming would be a good advertisement for Adanta. There is no sentiment in it, no patriotism, no love for the old flag, no sorrow for the part that the South took in the war-it is strictly business. We think we may venture to say that the welcome of the veterans in Atlanta promises to be fully as cordial as would be the welcome of a body of confederate veterans to any Northern city and for very much the same reason. Allanta is very much like a Northern city in at least one respect-it knows how to "hustle," as Governor McKinley said the other day in speaking of the people of New York. Excepting on such occasions as Memorial day, when flowers are to be strewn on the graves of the confederate dead, or when the city bells are tolled and min-ute guns are fired and the homes of its people are draped in black to mark the passage of the dead confederate President's body to its last resting place; or in sen-atorial races, when the old war spirit railies to the support of one of Lee's lieutenants; or on Lee's birthday, when the military genius of that greatest of American soldlers is celebrated in song and speech; or in a heated political struggle for Governor, when the battered swords on the wall are taken down and the faded old gray uniforms in the closet are appealed to in behalf of a candidate who never flinched before mortal foe-except on such occa-sions as these Atlanta is in hot chase after the great American dollar. It is the dollar which is the sign of the cross to all of godly New England that Atlanta is after. Whether it comes from the pocket of the tariff robber or the pension sharp our enterprising neighbors do not care, if they can only get it "in the course of busi-

A SUDDEN CHANGE OF FRONT.

An amusing turn of the administration's Hawaiian policy is furnished by the statement from Washington that Minister Thurston occupied the seat of honor at a dinner party given by Secretary Gresham a few days ago. This is a complete change of front. For several months, while the administration was trying to restore the monarchy in Hawaii and was secretly knifing the provisional government, Mr. Thurston was snubbed in every possible way and given to understand that both he and his government were in disfavor. The slights put upon him were so marked and numerous as to justify a belief that the administration was trying to force him to resign or ask for his passports in order that it might get rid of a persona non grata. Now all is changed. Mr. Thurston is not only invited to a diplomatic dinner party by the Secretary of State, but is given the seat of honor at the Secretary's right hand. This means that the administration is trying to hedge. Realizing that its late Hawaiian policy is dead beyond any hope of resurrection, it is now trying to make fair weather with the government which, a little while ago, it was openly snubbing and secretly trying to overthrow. For months Minister Thurston got from the administration only "hooks;" now he gets invitations to dinner and is accorded the seat of honor.

This sudden anxiety to placate the pro visional government is attributed to a desire on the part of the administration to conciliate President Dole and influence him to tolerate Minister Willis a few months longer, until the administration can find some pretext for recalling him. At present Mr. Willis is only tolerated by the provisional government, and the moment a permanent government is established he will undoubtedly receive his passports. How critical his present position is is shown by the statement of a correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from Honolulu under date of Feb. 13. "It is rumored," says the writer, "that Minister Willis returns on the March steamer. His position here i embarrassing to him, for President Dole will never yield him an inch. He is considered responsible for the diplomatic slight on the day of the anniversary celebration The government would dismiss the American representative but for fear of injuring the annexation cause. Personally he is highly esteemed, but he is thought to be President Cleveland's tool." Of course, the administration knows of this state of affairs and of the imminent danger that Minister Willis may get his passports. Hence its change of front towards Minister Thurston

MORE ATTENTION TO HOME

AFFAIRS. Faw weeks pass that the Journal does not receive questions relating to the public debt and other topics connected with the na tional finances, but rarely any inquiry relative to the debt and finances of Indiana. Those who ask the questions seem to assume that they are directly assessed to pay the public debt, when, as a matter of fact, for the necessaries of life, since the practical repeal of the sugar duty they have not paid a cent. On the other hand, the large and, until 1891, increasing debt of Indiana, with its large annual interest, every man who owns a home, or the scanty furniture in a home, must pay a tax thereon to carry the interest and now provide a sinking fund for the extinguishing of that debt. The average citizen of Indiana practically pays no federal tax unless American stuffs are not fine enough for his raiment, but he does pay a larger State tax, per capita, than any of the older States of the North, and as high county and other local taxes as in any State in the North. And yet it is a matter that attracts little attention. Young men send to the Journal for information to be used in debates with Democrats and Populists regarding the public debt, the public expenditure, the currency and such matters, but they seem not to discuss questions of State policy and expenditure, and the management of county and local affairs. There is the very important matter of fees and salaries, which will be before the Legislature, the management of county affairs, the general policy of the management of the State institutions and other matters which deplete the rocketbooks of Indiana people, which seem to attract very little attention. Once in a while a county paper lets the light in upon the extravagance and dishonesty of county management, but it attracts little attention. When a county defaulter turns up a temporary interest is manifested, but there seems to be no thought of changes which will place better safeguards around the public money, and to secure a more satis-

is now less than \$10 per capita, and yet cross-roads statesmen who could not get credit for a dollar's worth of goods at the country store because of long unpaid accounts, are worrying their lives, or rather their tongues, out over the burden of the national debt. Let the readers of the Journal throughout Indiana waste no time listening or talking to such people, but discuss topics which pertain to better local government in Indiana. It is a fruitful theme about the time of the township elec-

RESTORATION AT PURDUE.

The Lafayette Courier prints a letter from State Senator Parker, of Plymouth, to a member of the board of trustees of Purdue University, in which, referring to the recent destruction of the Halvelon shops, he says:

The loss is most unfortunate, yet it seems to me that there is just one thing to do-repair it. Ever since I became acquainted with the institutions to which the State has given assistance, except those which are in the nature of asylums, it seems to have been the settled policy of the people of the State to sustain this school, and to make it the first of its kind in the country. I know personally what a deep interest you take in this institution. That has added to the regret I felt as a citizen of the State on account of the loss. The State is rapidly getting in better condition financially, and while I cannot speak as one having a slight control over the ex-penditure of the State's funds might speak of the time were it a year hence, I may say now, in view of what I have just written, that, in my judgment, the Legis-lature ought not and will not hesitate to render proper assistance to repair the damage done to Purdue. No doubt it will be said that the school is of special benefit to your city and county. I suppose it is, and think your citizens believe it is, and I have no doubht that if Tippecanoe county will take the initiative and do what it seems she ought to do to compensate for the special benefits it is thought the school confers on her, the people of the State and the Legislature will do all that the most exacting friend of the institution can ask.

There is a kindly feeling towards Purdue throughout the State and an earnest hope that the recent severe loss may, in some way, be made good. The Haivelon shops were a very valuable feature of the institution and gave promise of becoming an important factor in the educational equipment of the State. There ought to be local pride and liberality enough in Tippecanoe county to contribute the greater part of the sum necessary to restore the shops. When the State University building burned, a few years ago, the Commissioners of Monroe county promptly appropriated \$50,000 towards rebuilding it, thus at once heading off any movement that might be made to remove the institution to some other point and laying the foundation for an appeal to the Legislature for further aid. There is a lesson in this for the people of Tippecanoe. If they really desire to retain Purdue they ought to be willing to contribute liberally towards restoring the Halvelon shops, and if they do nothing themselves they will not be able to make a very strong case for help from the Legislature.

It is to be hoped that the State Board of Agriculture and the directors of the Indianapolis Driving Club may be able to perfect arrangements at the meeting to-morrow by which Indianapolis can have the fall race meeting at a time when the best horses may be obtained. A race meeting need not and will not interfere in any way with the success of the fair.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. What is the Democratic majority in the Senate? 2. What Northern States elect Senators next winter that are represented by Democrats now? 3. At what time will those Senators take their seats? 4. What States are most likely to elect Republicans and which lose? 5. Does West Virginia elect, and, if so, what is the Republican chance of electing? 6. Does not Delaware elect a Senator to succeed Mr. Higgins, and win that State elect another Republican? READER.

1. Republicans, 37; Democrats, 44; 4 Populists, including Stewart, of Nevada; 3 vacancies. The vacancies are in Montana, Washington and Wyoming. In Montana the Democrats had a small majority in the Legislature, but could not agree. In Washington the Republicans failed to elect from a similar cause. In the Wyoming Legislature the Republicans had one majority on joint ballot, but they could not unite. It seems probable that the next Legislatures in two if not all of the above States might be Republican. 2. New Jersey and Kansas. 3. March 4, 1895. 4. It is probable that Kansas and New Jersey will elect Republican Legislatures, which will elect Senators next January. It is not probable that the Republicans will lose a Senator. 5. West Virginia will elect a Legislature in November which will elect a Senator to succeed Mr. Camden, and the chances are decidedly favorable for Republican success. 6. Yes, the Legislature chosen by Delaware this fall will elect a Senator to succeed Mr. Higgins, Republican, and under present conditions Republican chances are as good as the

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Horrible Child. Visitor-What do you call your dollie?

Small Girl-Circus. "Circus? For goodness sake, why?"

"Well, her voice has a sort of sawdust

stupid person I ever met," said the ured

Hopeless. "Chollie Litewayte is the most hopelessi,

young woman. "The nearest he ever comes to having a light on his mind is when he has a pain in his head." A Bit of Superstition.

Yabsley-Say, when are you going to pay

me that \$5 you owe me? Mudge-I would pay it right now, but this is the thirteenth time you have met me and asked me the same question.

Grievous Offense. "Say," said the editor, "the man who sets the want advertisements has got to be

"Why?" asked the business manager. "He set up the head to the 'rooms for rent' department as 'booms for rent'. The impression will get out that the political influence of the paper is for sale."

THE INDIANA PRESS.

He serves his country best who votes the Republican ticket.-Fowler Republican The idle workmen in Pennsylvania had plenty of time to go and vote.-Clay City

Ent∉rprise. There is one surplus in sight, and that is the Republican majority in Pennsylvania.-Columbus Republican. The present administration has knocked horse stealing in the head. Such animals are too cheap to steal.-Orleans Examiner. Speaking of Democratic deficits, the farmers will notice that there is a pretty

big one in the price of their wheat.-Decatur Journal. The Wilson bill doesn't tax iron or coal, but it taxes the patience of the American people about 100 cents on the dollar. -Knightstown Banner. One would suppose the Democrats would

have had more regard for the rooster than to insult his mate by removing the duty on eggs.-Evansville Standard.

Harrison didn't have any trouble in filling a Supreme Court vacancy, because he didn't undertake to make it a football of factional controversy.-Shelbyville Repub-

record is nearer the truth than most promises of that organization of deception and disaster.-Frankfort News.

There is one thing that the Democratic administration must be given credit for. It is rapidly recruiting the ranks of the Republican party by driving thinking men out of it own party.-Muncie Times. Secretary Carlisle's proposition to ex-

tinguish the torch on New York's statue of liberty is in keeping with the efforts of this administration to extinguish the light of American prosperity.-Goshen Times.

The "no quorum" state of affairs in Congress is a disgrace to the big Democratic majority in that body. Next elec-tion representatives should be chosen who will attend to their duties .- Mishawaka

The people have repented of their mistake in giving ear to the pledges of the Democratic party, and are protesting at every chance they get against putting Democratic principles into operation.

—Richmond Palladium.

When the final record is made up the Cleveland administration will pass into history as being responsible for the formation of the greatest number of charity or-ganizations that ever existed in this country.-Lafayette Courier.

"Senator Voorhees has the approval of the masses of his own party," shrieks a Democratic exchange, but the intelligent compositor who converted "the masses" into "them asses" probably had a better knowledge of the Senator's adherents than the Democratic editorial writer.—Huntington Herald.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The advertisement of Erastus Wiman's book, "How to Achieve Business Success," which had been posted on the elevated rail-road platforms in Brooklyn, have been re-

The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Hamersley, of New York, is prodigal in the expenditure of her millions. Last Christmas she gave \$12,000 worth of presents to people whom she casually met at a party in England. Roses are grown by the acre in Bulgaria

for the purpose alike of making rose jam, rose dessert jelly and the famous perfume, attar of roses. No fewer that six thousand acres of Bulgarian soil are covered with the "Queen of Flowers." The etymologist deals a blow to sentiment

by showing that the mountain from which the Kearsarge took her name was originally known as Hezekiah Sargent's mountain, from which the slovenly speech of the natives evolved Kiah Sarge, then Kearsarge. In Manitoba there are 16,178 bachelors,

who have sent word to England through the agent of the Manitoba government that they regard celibacy as a failure and that 16,178 homes and hearts are ready for a cor-responding number of women ungallantly deemed "superfluous" in the mother coun-

Prince Bismarck is understood to be writing his autobiography, but the manuscript is said to be quite incomplete as yet, and no date can be set for even the probable appearance of the work. If Bismarck's recollections are given even with moderate fullness a book of extraordinary interest and historical value will be the result.

It is said that \$2,000,000 has been made out of a single brand of chewing gum. It is not all used, by the way, by children and foolish women. Dentists often recommend chewing gum for the teeth, and physicians prescribe it sometimes as an aid to digestion, because it excites the activity of the salivary glands. Large drug houses keep gum in answer to this demand

Miss Mary Titus, of Williamsport, Pa., who had not spoken above a whisper for three years, is said to have had her prayer for relief answered in a revival meeting last week. Suddenly leaping to her feet, the heretofore speechless girl surprised the au-dience by exclaiming, "Praise God, from whom all blessings how. He has heard my prayers and restored my voice.'

Mr. Selous, the mighty African hunter, is warm friend of Lobengula, of whom he speaks in high praise. When he first saw the King twenty years ago and asked permission to hunt in his domains, Lobengula said: "You are only a boy; you can't do any harm. Go where you please." But Mr. Selous's first "bag" convinced the King of the young man's prowess with the rifle.

Tombstone, A. T., owes its name to an attempted witticism. When Schiefferlin, the discoverer of the mines in that locality, was starting on his most successful prospecting tour he told a friend that he was "going to discover a mine this time sure." The friend replied: "You'll discover a tombstone." In recollection of the rejoinder, Schiefferlin named the mine he found the

One gold mine in Alaska is now paying \$300 a day to each man in the camp. Flour costs \$14 a hundredweight, bacon 33 cents a pound, and a pair of rubber boots are orth an ounce of gold dust. The sluice boxes used in washing out the dust can be operated less than four months a year, and the remainder of the time is spent by the miners in getting out lumber for more sluice boxes or in trapping fur animals.

There was a pretty parrot once, Who, in contrition, said: "I talk too much; the habit brings Great sorrow on my head. The gentle cuckoo, is, you'll find, A different sort of bird; He speaks but seldom, and, of late,

He hasn't said a word. -Washington Star.

There was a fat drover named Grover. Who 'lowed that his mule should eat clover; So the mule pulled the load, while the boss plied the goad. And made him trot over a very rough road;

Now says Grove, "You can whistle, or ea Russian thistle;

-Only Galusha Grows.

That clover patch never has 'Grow'-ed." -Louisville Commercial.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Every man makes a good husband for while.-Atchison Globe. The trouble with giving women spending

money is that they spend it.-Atchison Erastus Wiman may live to regret that he

was not annexed by Canada.-Pittsburg Dispatch. The country went it blind year before

last. It has got its eyes open now .- Hart-

ford Courant. Life, I repeat, is energy of love, divine or human, exercised in pain, in strife and tribulation.-Wordsworth.

They are having a bench show in New York just now. That's more than Peckham had in Washington.-Yonkers Statesman. Galusha Grow is an old bachelor. This sort of a thing will not happen when the women get to voting in Pennsylvania.-Kansas City Journal.

who saves the government 4 cents and 2 mills per week is not fully appreciated. -Washington Post. Doctor (to servant girl)-Well, now, what

Hon. Josiah Quincy finds that a fellow

s your particular affection? Servant girl (bashfully)-Please, sir, he's a clarinet player.-Journal Amusant. How to maintain a quorum without in-

fringing on the Reed patent is the problem with which the House Democrats are wrestling.-Washington Post. President Cleveland and Senator Hill will probably never come to an understanding as to which is Jonah and which is the

Queen Victoria has recognized the provisional government of Hawaii. This will throw Minister Willis into convulsions. -Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

whale.-Washington Star.

It is taking a great deal longer to frame the Wilson bill than it will take to wipe it out when the Republican Congress gets a whack at it.-Kansas City Journal. A society with the cognomen of "Improved Order of White Men" would receive the cordial indorsement of the aver-

age wife.-North Bend Republican. So far as the case of Cain is concerned, Professor Harper appears to be convinced that there was too much confidence placed in circumstantial evidence. -New York Commercial Advertiser. Hoke Smith's Atlanta paper has been publishing lottery drawings and excluding itself from the United States mails. The

versatility of Hoke is as surpassing as his statesmanship.-New York Mail and Ex-

Wants the Tariff Question Settled. New York Financial Register. There is nothing so important now, for the promotion of better and more active business conditions, as definite and final action on the tariff bill without any manner of delay. The Senators who postpone such ac-

MR. PEFFER'S REPORT

Result of Inquiry Into the Cause of Agricultural Depression.

Influences that Work Against Farmers and Over Which They Have No Control-The Senator's Remedy.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- The report made by Senator Peffer, the well-known Populist, of Kansas, on the cause of and remedy for agricultural depression, which he has just submitted to the Senate committee on agriculture, is an exhaustive printed document of 156 pages, fully indexed and with subheads. Coming, as it does, from one of the foremost representatives of the Farmers' Alliance, and after a painstaking investigation covering more than a year, it will be reviewed with great interest by farmers generally.

Senator Peffer's report treats of the "bonanza" farming, increase and effect of acreage, cattle ranges, land values, cost of production of the principal cereals and percentum of profit. The report traces the causes of depression to, first, such as affect particular classes and special local interests; second, general causes affecting particular kinds of property, and, third, general causes which affect all kinds of property. For instance, local prices of grain are affected by local conditions, such as increase or decrease of production, state of trade, remoteness from railways or home markets, character of crop and local demand, while local prices of stock are affected by prices of feed, convenience of marketing, home competition, diseases, droughts, storms and quantity of crop, local land values being affected by sparseness or density of population, character of communities, habits of the people, variableness and healthfulness of climate, character of soil and financial conditions.

The Senator finds that the market value of cereals are affected by the yield, but this is less changeable than before facilities for transportation existed. Competition among farmers affects the prices of farm products just as competition does in other industries; farmers, however, being, the report says, at a disadvantage compared with other occupations because of their isolation. Farmers cannot so easily combine as manufacturers to effect results. The report then goes on to show how bonanza wheat farming reduces the cost of production to such farmers, states that India is our great wheat rival, and shows how rapidly the production has increased there in twenty years, and claims that the depreciation of of silver has had much to do with the lowering of the price of wheat in Liverpool, added to which England has aided India in every possible way; that it costs but 13 cents there to raise it, 12 cents to put it on a vessel and 25 cents to send it to England-in all only 50 cents per bushel. He claims that while the production of wheat has increased in this country by opening up large areas, and by the machinery, the cost of production on small farms has not materially lessened, and he does not think overproduction accounts for the low price of wheat. He does claim, however, that the business of "options and futures" reduces prices, and shows that in 1892 and 1893 twice as much wheat was sold on the New York Produce Exchange as was raised in the United States; that not over one in thirty bushels thus sold had an actual existence. The report then proceeds to show how the power of the grain dealers operates to reduce prices, and claims that they the millers have tremendous power

over the aggregate crop to reduce prices. The report also discusses the decline in the price of sheep, attributing it to the fall in the price of wool; that the cause in the decline of the price of horses may be found in a desire for better stock, less demand for draft horses, introduction of motive power, the cable traction, and other streetrailway methods of propulsion, and even bicycles; that the decline in price of cattle is found in the increase of production in Texas and elsewhere in the great West. Considerable space is devoted to this topic, it being claimed that the large dealers and packing houses have driven out the small butchers and local dealers, which has caused a power to spring up equal to that governing the price of wheat. The report concedes that transportation charges have decreased, but contends that they are still excessive, caused by excessive capitalization of stock in railways, and foreign competition is also adverted to somewhat. Land values are depressed because of debt and taxation, the per capita of debt on farms and houses being \$101, and it is thought that too much personal property escapes taxation, augment ing real estate taxes. The report proceeds to show that depression in prices is not confined to agriculture, but runs through manufactured articles as well, and it quotes from the Aldrich Senate report. Mr. Peffer alludes to the concentration

of the money power, Secretary Carlisle's visit to the New York bankers, the issue of \$50,000,000 of bonds, and claims that it is within the power of brokers, bankers and speculators to embarrass the government at any time, the national credit being at their mercy. The operations of resuming specie payments are alluded to, the demonetization of silver and issue of paper money coming in for due share of comment and of criticism In approaching the remedy for these conditions, the report says that it must not

be assumed that every phase of depression

can be removed, or that all the ills can be removed by legislation. He divides proposed remedies for some of the evils into three classes: First, such as farmers can individually invent and apply; second, such as they can bring about by association, and third, such as can be applied by legislation. He suggests changes of crops, irrigation, association of farmers, economy, character of tillage and of crops.
Mr. Peffer then adverts to the sugar industry in the West, and regards it as "a new avenue open to Western farmers." He speaks of his personal visit to the sugar factories and beet farmers in Nebras-ka, Kansas, California and Utah. Speaking of this great national industry the report says: "Among the advantages at-taching to this industry is that the farms may be small and the profit fair. A few acres of suitable ground is enough neatly support an average family. Five hundred ten-acre and fifteen-acre and twenty-acre farms spread out with a 600ton factory in the midst brings the people close together in communities; they are farmers, manufacturers, merchants, teachers-a complete social body, a village of farmers and their helpers, where all the advantages of towns may be enjoyed out on the farm. It is not to be expected, however, that farmers will or can go into the business of manufacturing sugar without the assistance of men who have or can procure ready money to invest in the enterprise, and such men will not move in that direction without study and careful preparation. Nor will they engage in it at all unless they expect to profit by the transaction, and this brings before us the obstacles to be overcome. In the first place, there are few trained sugar-makers in the United States who are not now employed every hour of their time. Nor is there a school in the country devoted to teaching the art of sugar-making. And we have no men who understand how to handle sugar-making machinery except such as are now busy at work in factories already established. What is still more in the way is the fact that farmers have to learn how to raise good sugar beets, and

there is the beginning point. Where Is Adlat At? Chicago Journal.

Curt and to the point is the following note from the President of the United States to Secretary Carlisle respecting a recommendation to office made by the Vice President of the United States: 'I do not see any reason for paying any particular attention to Mr. Stevenson in these matters of appointment. He is not the Senator from Illinois and has nothing to do with these matters.

"GROVER CLEVELAND." Of a truth Adlai E. Stevenson, of Bloomington, Ill., is not Senator from this State. but neither is he a dog that he should be kicked for attempting to make off with an occasional bit of national patronage The time may come when the haughty G. C. may wish he had treated Adlai more courteously if not generously.

Wanted One of Cleveland's "Cuckoos."

New York Press.

An interesting story comes on the best authority from the House of Representatives at Washington. Congressman William R. Ellis, of Oregon, has a bright young son who enjoys the cartoons in the Press. The boy was especially struck with the cartoon in last Sunday's Press which represented Cleveland with a cage full of cuckoos, endeavoring to tempt the Senate, labeled as the American eagle, to be caught by his crumbs of patronage. "Oh, papa, what are those birds in the cage?" cried young Eliis

claimed the innocent, "please take me to the White House to see Mr. Cleveland. I want to see the cuckoos. Perhaps he will give me a cuckoo." The reply of Mr. Ellis, who is one of the best Republicans in the House, is not recorded, but at latest accounts he had not been to the White House to ask for

CLEVELAND AS A DICTATOR.

a cuckoo.

A Democratic Congressman Says He Did See the Tariff Committee. Special in New York Commercial Adver-

"His indignation at the defeat of Horn-blower and Peckham was excessive. He raged like a mad bull. And then, like a child, he took the office away from New York, punished the State because the Senate would not permit him to humiliate and injure Hill and Murphy. The Louislana man will doubtless make a good judge, but not a particle better than any one of a hundred good lawyers in New York State.

"Nearly all these extraordinary things were just such crazy things as a man would do under the influence of stimulants. The very next day after White's confirmation he announced that he was going duck hunting again. Everybody knows what that means.

"Brother Voorhees denies that Cleveland sent for the subcommittee, which Brother Vest says does not exist, and gave them orders not to make any radical changes in the Wilson bill. I like Brother Voorhees, and would not question his honesty in this matter, but he is mistaken, has been mis-informed Mr. Cleveland is determined that the party in Congress shall pass only such laws as he wishes it to pass. He has no conception of the fact that his interference in such matters is wrong. He actually does not regard the legislative as a co-ordinate branch of the government. He thinks it was intended to be an instrument in his hands to help him administer affairs.

"When the subcommittee came back here and reported there was a row. The Democrats of the Senate are convinced that they know something about legislation and what that bill ought to be, and they were prompt and emphatic in informing the subcommittee that unless the bill is changed it will not be agreed to, and, strange to say, Mr. White was one of the most emphatic. The next thing we knew Mr. White was nominated to the Supreme Bench, and therefore out of the way.

"This was an eye-opener to some of our men who had been trying most painfully to support the President in the hope that they might get something in the way of patronage. It taught them that they would get more out of him by opposing him vigorous-ly. I, for one, am glad to know that the fellows who 'crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning have made a great mistake. To all such Cleveland is brutally contemptuous. I'm

glad of it. This is a fair sample of what leading Democrats outside the limits of the late Confederacy have to say when they feel safe in saying it. Of course, it wouldn't do to talk publicly in this strain, but it will not be long till they say to newspaper men what they now whisper in secret, unless a

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Stevenson's Relations with the President Not What He Would Like.

Washington Special in Chicago Journal There's that relic of the Illinois Democracy who was pinned on to the tail of the Cleveland kite at the Chicago convention, Adlai E Stevenson, Vice President. It has been a general rule that Presidents and Vice Presidents never maintained that close friendship that the conjunction of their names on the ballot might indicate, Cleveland and Stevenson have not proved an exception to this rule, but that is not

Stevenson's fault. Quite the contrary. Mr. Stevenson's intense desire to be "chummy" with the President, and uncontrollable tendency to say "we" instead of "you," has rendered him positively offensive to the boss of the White House. The President calls himself a statesman, and wants the word printed with capital letters when it refers to himself. That a man from an obscure town in Illinois should come here and assume to share in his power and glory, he regards as insolence, and never neglects opportunity to snub the Vice Presi-

As a result that gentleman no longer haunts the White House or slaps Grover on the back. He even has a suspicion that he is not persona grata at the executive mansion, a fact that was patent to every one else in Washington long ago. The Vice President has also had a number of needy friends and relations to provide for, and has preferred requests for office for them as if he thought there was community of title between him and the President. The President had a row over this subject some time ago, and has just given him another bitter dose by instructing Mr. Carlisle not to pay any attention to the importunities or recommendations of the Vice President.

England Was Waiting.

New York Press. The collapse of Mr. Cleveland's plot for the overthrow of the provisional government of Hawaii is officially recognized by Great Britain in the exequatur sent by the British Foreign Department to the Ha-walian consul at Vancouver. Mr. A. M. Beattle was appointed consul by President Dole, and proceeded to his post. His recognition by the British authorities was, however, for a long time delayed, Great Britain evidently hoping that the Cleve-land plot, of which England had been informed before the American people, would succeed and the monarchy be restored. That England has given up this hope is recognized in a communication from the Foreign Office to Mr. Beattie, stating that the exequatur had been held back so long because the British government was awaiting the settlement of affairs in Hawaii. And so passes into history, among foreign na-tions, the most shameful and degrading episode in American diplomacy.

Voorhees's Blackguardism. New York Commercial Advertiser. As an instance of the insulting blackguardism of the leading incapables of the Democratic party in Washington, take the reply of Dan Voorhees to Senator Chandler on Wednesday last. Mr. Chandler inquired whether Mr. Mills, who had temporarily taken the place of Mr. McPherson on the finance committee, was still working with the committee. Voorhees, the vulgarian, replied in the language of a Southern negro driver, that it was no business whatsoever of the gentleman from New Hampshire. "We are doing our business in our way, and that's none of his business," was the loaferish reply of Voor-hees. Mr. Chandler should feel thankful that the old Indiana copperhead didn't cowhide him. Perhaps some Southern brigadier may yet conclude to "cut his years

Hewitt's Cold Facts.

New York Advertiser. When ex-Mayor Hewitt told the members of the Southern Society that the honesty, industry and intelligence of the South had left that section of the country, leaving behind only the ignorance-now congested in Washington-he garnished the feast with some cold facts. The Southern statesman as he averages up to-day is blindly ignorant regarding all questions affecting the government, and in most cases he is as vicious against the government itself as he is ignorant. No wonder that in drawing so heavily upon this ignorance and unpatriotism for aid and counsel Mr. Cleveland has about run the country upon the rocks. It is another case of the dead being steered

by the dumb. Worth While.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Louisville stands an excellent show of getting the G. A. R. Encampment in 1895, and we know of no man better equipped to pen the formal welcome than Colonel Watterson. It would be worth the venture on the part of the G. A. R. just to get the Colonel warmed up on this subject of boundless sentiment.

Dangerous Mr. Hewitt.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Think of the peculiar Southern fatuousness which called that dangerous orator into action. Mr. Hewitt is modeled after the style of John Phoenix's mule that carried the howitzer. When he begins cavorting you can never tell which way his ora-torical gun will be pointed when it goes off.

Grover Cleveland in History.

New York Press. It is false to say that history will not remember Grover Cleveland. He will go "down the ringing grooves of change" as the man who wrecked the Democratic party and incidentally beggared more men, women and children than any individual of n odern times.

Any personal misconduct of which Erastus Wiman may have been guilty does not

Still Good.

affect one tota the validity of Erastus Wiman's arguments for a closer union between this country and Canada. The arguments stand-or fall-on their own merits. No Proof. Chicago Tribune.

Hartford Courant.

The fact that another man says he kissed Miss Pollard is no proof that Congressman Breckinridge didn't promise to marry her.